

become the winning and efficient slaves of their masters, they will hit the shepherds and herdsmen, and then they will hit the field laborers, and less burdensome than the price asked for when sold and useless, they can rent back to their native villages, to live on the charity of their tribes (117)

There is not that a captivating picture of the spread of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the ameliorating effect of the Christian institutions of the United States. There is a good deal of evidence in Mr. Semple's treatise that the people of California are utterly lawless, and so much that agrees with the character of the above extract, that we do not doubt its truth.

Government, and if his brother is to be appointed Governor of Oregon, he should receive the office of the Governor of California. As he says in his letter: "I brought a horse this morning that the man is to steal for me in a day or two," so seems to be eminently qualified to represent the sovereignty of the United States.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we observe that a bill which has passed the House authorizing the President to negotiate with Mexico, prohibits Slavery in California in case it should be acquired. We shall see.

"AN UNPLEASANT OCCURRENCE."—The Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer & Gazette* relates what he calls an "unpleasant occurrence," which happened in that city recently. A man who has a number of hired negroes in his employ was about

and on tying the negro's hands behind him in the

manner, the employer went in to another room to perceive his cowhide, when the negro, taking advantage of his absence, rushed from the room, jumped into the river, and was drowned." Such reckless conduct on the part of the negro, involving as it does the loss of some hundreds of dollars, cannot be too severely condemned.

NO SLAVERY IN OREGON.—A bill has passed both houses of Congress for the Territorial Government of that portion of Oregon which the United States has accepted from Great Britain out of the whole territory in which the dominant party declared our title was "definite and unquestionable." By it Slavery is prohibited.

is another straw to tickle the North with. Slavery could not have existed in Oregon, for if settled at all it would have been by emigrants from the North. The South can very easily afford to be generous, and prohibit Slavery where she did not care to have it, and where it would not be where she wanted it or not. Will she prohibit it in any of the Mexican provinces where it does not now exist?

"PETER FUNKS."—So much has been said in the daily papers about these gentry, that we have hardly supposed it possible that there could be anybody ignorant of their character. Two instances have come to

Knowledge within a few months—one of them this week—when two persons, one an agent for this paper, and the other a former lecturing agent for the Massachusetts Society, have been taken in at these mock auctions. We will state, therefore, for the benefit of the unwary, the along the lower part of Broadway, in Wall street, Chatham street, and other places, there are small establishments, purporting to be auction stores, where all sorts of goods, and particularly jewelry, are exposed for sale.

nuciation, and the voice and hammer of the anti-thesis are constantly brand. These places always have a half dozen hangers-on, who are in league with the storekeeper to entice strangers into their shops, and not sell them base watches andinsel jewelry, at cheap prices for the real goods, but really (sordid ones) as the sham; or else knock off to them some wild articles as they keep for such a purpose, which are never delivered, but instead, the purchaser is bullied or defrauded into paying a bonus to get rid of his bargain. In the case which occurred this week, our friend, who

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The other case was harder still. Our friend bid off \$50, a trunk of jewelry, cutlery, &c. which, on examination, he found not to be worth \$5. If our country friends are desirous of being cheated when they come to the city, if they will call at the office we can direct them to a great many places in Broadway and Wall street, where it will be done in a much more respectable and legal way, so they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have got some little else beside their experience.

A letter in the *Journal of Commerce* contains the fol-

following paragraph. The state of society in Peru is much the same as in other South American States, but in that essential of progress, a growing love of freedom, they are evidently in advance of our own country :

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN PERU.—Slavery is approaching its extinction in Peru. The 152d article of the Constitution declares that no one shall be born a slave in the Republic, and extends this provision back to 1820. Consequently, for the last twenty-six years, all have been free. The Constitution also declares that every slave imported from other countries shall be free the moment he touches the soil of Peru; and it deprives of citizenship any one who shall engage in this traffic. This provision of the Constitution has been enforced with more energy, perhaps, than any other. No aspirant or usurper has dared to trample on it.

Transcript :

A GROCERY ON A NEW PLAN.—A friend called upon us yesterday vehement in his encomium upon a system of economy lately carried into effect by an association of working-men in Boston. This new philanthropic scheme has developed itself in a store on the second story

Boylston Hall—a grocery to supply articles to the families of working-men at wholesale prices. Its originators and others who form the association, pay three dollars each a week as a first fee, and then twenty-five cents per month as a regular subscription. They then guarantee to each member three dollars a week in case of illness, investing the common fund in groceries, allowing the members only to purchase articles almost at cost. The society save the profits of the retailer, buying the stock at wholesale prices and selling at a trifling advance. This Boston association may be termed the *poor's co-op*.

ty. It has branches already established in some of the near towns, and numbers in itself nearly two hundred members. The store is open on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesdays and Saturdays, and its plan certainly is both novel and useful. The association is called "The Working-men's Protective Union," and our first informant uses of it says it will certainly maintain the sterling motto, "United, we stand."

practical, and his evident wisdom cannot fail to commend it to the good sense of all classes. It holds out no hope to the indolent of a blissful state of all play and no work, and promises no Utopian condition of labour in white kid gloves and silk stockings to the soft music of a Æolian harp; but only offers help to the labourer, and places him in a condition where he may receive the fruits of his labour. To persons in cities such a plan of association will offer no advantages. In the State

association orders very great advantages. The grocer is obliged to pay from fifty to a hundred per cent. above the wholesale price on almost all the necessities of life which they purchase there is very small quantities, and as they need them for daily use. All this money can be saved by such a plan as that adopted in Boston, while the articles of consumption themselves will be at least one hundred per cent. better in quality. The man who would go about in our cities and large towns, and preach the principles of such necessities, and establish them among those who need them, would be a most useful and economical good, and

... would do very great immediate pleasure

